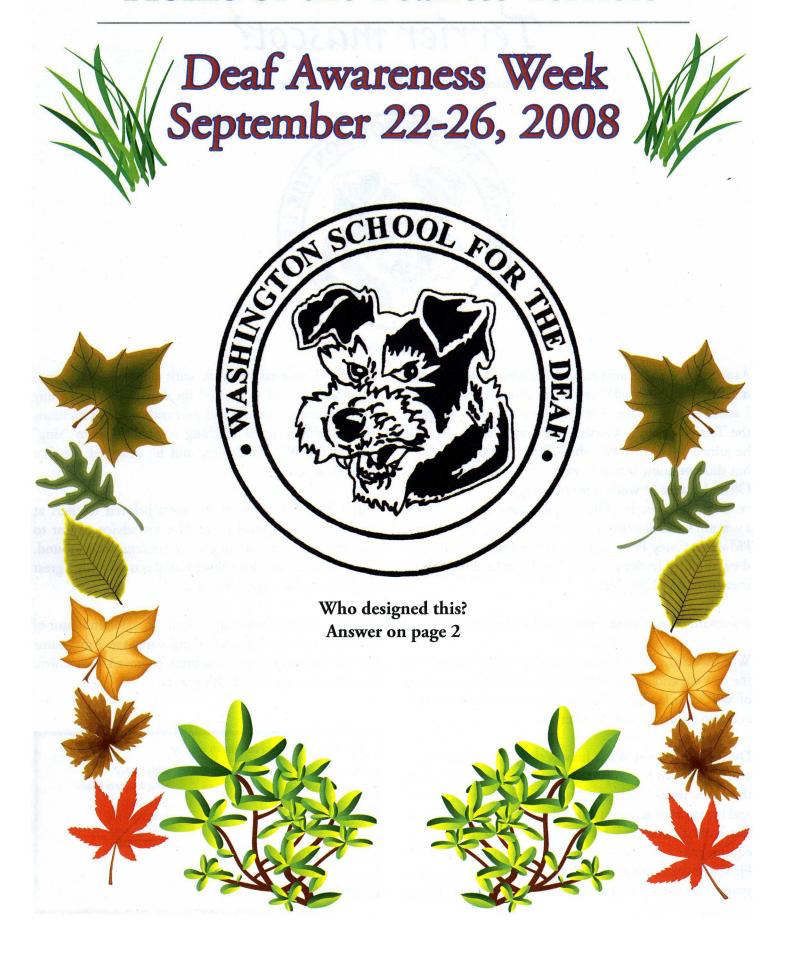
Home of the Fearless Terriers



Who designed the first Terrier mascot?

By Ashleigh Rice and Designed by Maria Suarez



As an artist, I always am curious as to who drew the Terrier mascot. I interviewed Curtis Peart through videophone. I asked him if Oliver Kastel was the one who designed the Terrier mascot. Curtis Peart was unsure. He said he joined WSD in 1966 while Oliver Kastel was a staff, but did not know him that well. He believed that it was Oliver because he worked for printing department for 36 years with a co-worker, Glenn Stokesbary. Unfortunately, I was not satisfied with the information I got from Curtis. However, Carey Price said that it was Oliver Kastel who drew the first Terrier mascot. Here is the famous Terrier mascot artist, Oliver Kastel.

Information below cited from WSDAA Newsletter:

WSDAA chose the honorary name of "Oliver Kastel" for the new vocational building. Oliver Kastel is an Alumnus of WSD, Gallaudet College and Lewis & Clark College, and also a former staff member.

During his time at WSD he was the printing instructor and was known for his patience with students. He taught them how to take great pictures at sporting events, parties, and many other activities around the campus. His job was also to teach the students how to properly use printing equipment. His class was responsible for printing the Fir Cone yearbook and Washington magazine for many years. His talents weren't all used in classroom, Oliver

Kastel volunteered to work with pupils in numerous organizations and supported his students by attending activities many evenings and weekends. Among his many accomplishments was teaching students how to "sing" ASL in the Literacy Society and he designed the first Terriers mascot.

Oliver Kastel was one of the most beloved teachers at WSD; students would go to him for advice or just to talk. He was always smiling when students were around. The students knew that Oliver Kastel was not only a great teacher but also a great friend.

We had a ground breaking on June 11, 2008 in honor of Oliver Kastel, his wife, Anna and daughter, Anna came for this event and received a brick engraved with Oliver Kastel's name on bricks with a stand.

This newsletter was brought to you by:

Deba Pietsch's Journalism Class:

Olivia Mackey Ashleigh Rice Darshell Domme KaSandra Madrigal Jasmine Burnham Alicia Sanders Billy Miles' Graphic Arts Class:

Jose Silva Maria Suarez Ryan Corona Keysi Servino

Deaf Biography and Deaf Literature

Laurent Clerc's Biography By Gothic Angel

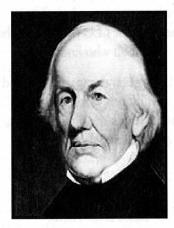
Designed by Ryan C.

On December 26, 1785, a famous man to the deaf culture was born. After an incident of falling down from highchair to the fireplace, Laurent Clerc became deaf. When he was twelve years old, he went to world's first deaf school, Institut National des Jeune Sourds-Muets.

One time in his speech class, his teacher hit clerc under his chair, and after that he believed signs were more reasonable for deaf to use for communication.

Years later, his professor, Sicard introduced Gallaudet to Clerc. Gallaudet went to Clerc's school to learn the method of teaching the deaf from Clerc. Gallaudet was well-impressed with what he learns, he requested that Clerc go to America with him to help establish school for the deaf.

April 15, 1817, American School for the Deaf was finally established with seven students enrolled. May 28, 1818, with 300,000 dollars, with the help from Mr. Clay, congressmen of Connecticut, and Laurent Clerc, the state of Alabama granted the school 23,000 acres of land. Afterward, for the rest of his life, he shared his knowledge of deaf culture, and teaching people. He received several honorary degrees for his work. May 3, 1819, Clerc married Eliza Crocker Boardman. Both of them had six children of their own. On July 18, 1869, Clerc passed away and was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery in Hartford.



http://clerccenter.gallaudet.edu/Literacy/MSSDLRC/clerc/

Harriet Martineau's Literature By Gothic Angel

By Gothic Angel Designed by Ryan C.

A fantastic writer was born June 2, 1802 in Norwich, England. Her father, Thomas Martineau, work as a prosperous textile manufacturer for a living. Her mother, Elizabeth Martineau, was a stay-at-home mother. Harriet Martineau was the sixth child out of the eight.

Many years later, Harriet's older siblings were teaching her and the younger siblings. In 1849, she launched her first book, *Household Education*. She traveled around a bit with her family in Bristol. Her life was largely influenced by Unitarian minister and educator, Lant Carpenter and came home more self-confident for her work.

In 1822, she became a writer for Unitarian Periodical, *Monthly Repository*. In one contest she entered, she started to focus on religion in her writing. Her following book *Illustrations of Political Economy* was based on politics, the world, and the culture around her. She traveled to America to see what was there that is different from Britain. She wrote two books that were based on her experience. She ended up staying in America for the rest of her life. She lived in The Knoll near Wordsworths.

Due to her poor health, she stopped writing for the rest of her life in 1866. "Progressive deafness became evident in adolescence. In early adulthood she was persuaded to use an ear trumpet. Towards the end of her life she concluded that her deafness was "about the best thing that ever happened to me," as it was both "the grandest impulse to self-mastery" and an opportunity to help others similarly afflicted." She passed away on June 27, 1876 due to bronchitis.

British honor her as an icon of Britain's emerging feminist cause. Which was a great praise for her.



http://www25.uua.org/uuhs/duub/articles/harrietmartineau.html

Marlee Matlin

By Alicia Sanders Designed by Ryan Corona



• Full Name: Marlee Beth Matlin

• Birthdate: August 24, 1965

• Birthplace: Morton Grove, Illinois, USA

• Height: 5'4" (1.63 mm)

• Parents: Don and Libby Matlin

 Siblings: older sister Sarah, brothers Brandon and Tyler

• Husband: Kevin Grandalski

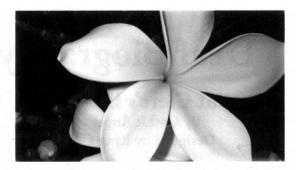
 Children: Tyler Daniel Grandalski; Brandon Joseph Grandalski; Isabelle Jane Grandalski; and Sarah Rose Grandalski

• TV shows: "Sweet Nothing In my Ear" and "Dancing With the Stars"

• Movie: "Children of a Lesser God"

• Personal Quote: "The Earth does not belong to us; we belong to the Earth." and "Silence is the last thing the world will ever hear from me."

http://www.imdb.com.name/nm0559144/bio



Ode to a Deaf Child . . .

One day I saw a little child as lovely as a flower, She danced and ran, she jumped and turned ... I watched her for an hour.

This child of God was all the things I'd want my own to be, Magnificient of heart and limb a curiosity.

But when God made this little one he didn't give her sound, He left her in silent world where quiet is profound.

A deep abyss, a lonely world, away from all who hear, To never know the voice of man in happiness or fear.

And as I watched her hands make pictures in the air, A silent unknown rhythm that I could never share.

For in this world of silence the hearing rarely go, Because they lack the picture words it never can be so.

This causes me to wonder about the world of sound, What is it that we're missing where the silence is profound?

And then I knew the answer, it suddenly was there-To live and love togethere means people have to share.

Thus in the world of picture words where pretty symbols flow,
The meanings of I LOVE YOU is there for all who know.

And so I guess the world of sound will stay a world apart,
Until it learns the picture words, it cannot share the same heart.

-Philip A. Bellefleur, Ph.D.

More Deaf Poetry

http://www.alldeaf.com/creative-writing/28558-deaf-poems.html

-or-

http://www.deafworldministries.com/deafpoetry.html

DEAF PILOTS

By Jasmine Burnham Designed by Keysi Severino

Do any of you know <u>Charles A. Lindberg?</u> If not, well... I will tell you who he is! He was a first hearing man to fly *The Spirit of St. Louis* across the Atlantic Ocean alone in 1927. Of course, most of you knew him, but did you know there were deaf pilots? Let me tell you about them!

A young woman in Yankton, South Dakota, named Nellie Zabel Willhite who had been deaf since the age of four by having measles when she was a little girl. Willhite realized that she had to overcome two barriers in order to chase her dream to fly a plane. First, she was a woman... and that she was deaf! Female pilots were almost never heard of back in those days, especially a deaf female pilot. On January 13, 1928, she enrolled in a class with thirteen hours of instruction, Nellie became the first woman in South Dakota and most likely to be the first deaf person in the world to become a pilot. She participated air races and air shows throughout the Midwest once Nellie's father gave her a plane as a gift. She also took passengers above at country fairs charging children fifty cents and adults a dollar. "Pard," was the name of Nellie's original propeller plane and it was named after her father. The plane currently is permanently displayed at the Taylor Museum in Hill City, South Dakota.

In May of 1929 Edward T. Payne, a resident of Ontario, Canada, earned his pilot's license. Many people believed that he was the first licensed deaf male pilot in the world!

As years passed, there were more deaf pilots. <u>James Stirling, Jr.</u> of Barre, Vermont qualified for his student license in 1937. Before World War II broke out in 1941, he had been flying for pleasure. During the war, many other pilots and Edward were grounded but after the war, he resumed flying briefly.

Almon Miner Lippincott of Madison, Connecticut, earned his pilot license around in 1942. He was a graduate of the American School for the Deaf. He owned two Piper Cubs. Also, built a hangar and a 125-foot runway in Madison.

In 1947, Rhulin A. Thomas, a 39-year-old Washington Evening Star Linotype operator who earned a modest measure of fame when he became the first deaf pilot to fly to solo across the United States. George W. Truman and Clifford U. Evans were his two globe-circling hearing pilots when they arrived in California on the last leg of their around-the-world flight. The hearing pilots taught Rhulin how to fly. His relatives and friends thought he was crazy to attempt to fly.

On October 26, 1947 from Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, in his 65-horsepower Piper Cub and had flew through the storms and went against strong headwinds. He became lost in between Indianpolis and St. Louis because his plane ran out of gas, and forced him to make a land on a farm with a dead engine! Luckily, he arrived in Van Nuys, California on November 7, 1947.

A year later, on September 30, 1948, Rhulin was presented with a medal at the White House for his achievement by Major General Harry Vaughan and that time, Harry Truman was the United States President. The medal was sponsored by the NAD (National Association of the Deaf) and the Missouri Association of the Deaf through Max Mossel's efforts, a teacher of the Missouri School for the Deaf. That's where Rhulin graduated.

At the age of 18, Walter Wettchreck who attended the Minnestoa School for the Deaf for one year, graduated in 1935. He worked as a photographer for the Minnestoa State Conservation Department which required him to take many conceptual photographs. Those assignments he had led him to have such an excitement interest in flying. In 1954, he decided to learn to fly and after eight hours of instruction he became a solo pilot. Forty hours later, he applied for his license because of his deafness, he had to undergo a medical flight tests and passed with a score 98% out of 100%! Also, he was qualified for a seaplane rating. Then, Wettschreck joined the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) as a private pilot in 1956. He was so skillful and brilliant that he promoted to be a captain. This is the most unusual achievement for a deaf pilot. He has been involved in four successful search missions during his career in CAP.

In 1967, George R. Culbertson of Colorado Springs, Colorado, tried to locate and organized the list of deaf pilots. He found 45 deaf pilots in the country and only could verify approximately half of the numbers as licensed pilots. George was convinced that the number of deaf pilots was closer to 100, but he was unable to reach them all. When he was fifteen years old, he became deaf and earned his pilot license in 1951. He became a solo pilot after less than four and half hours of instruction.

One deaf pilot named Morris Fahr who had over 900 flying hours in September 1964! He was flying a sports plane that he and his friend had built and were taking it through navigations, but the plane took a nose dive. Fahr was killed.

In 1951, <u>Gilbert Evans</u> applied for his license and was informed by the Federal Aviation Administration that there were 51 licensed deaf pilots had been shrunk to 25!

REFERENCES

<u>Deaf Heritage A Narrative History of Deaf America</u> by *Jack R. Gannon*, published in 1981; pages 195-202.

Deer Hall Ghost's Secret Code!

By Ashleigh Rice Designed by Maria Suarez

A Deer Hall ghost story began when I saw several WSD staff at the cottages and the teachers talked about the ghost stories. I didn't think about it for awhile until David Born, with his big round eyes staring at me, began telling me a Deer Hall ghost story. When I was thinking about what to write for the Deaf Awareness Week newsletter, I thought about the ghost stories. I interviewed several staffs at the cottages about whether they know anything about the ghost stories on WSD campus. Joanne Coelho, a friendly-face with bright orange-red long hair, nodded as to confirm the Deer Hall ghost story. I groaned and rolled my eyes. Then, I asked another night staff, Jane Howser. She showed her devilish grin and began to tell the ghost story.

"A long time ago, before Deer Hall was built, there was beautiful, dew; green grassland where the old Watson Hall building used to be. At Watson Hall, a houseparent who wore old fashioned girdles dress began to tell the girls about how to join girls' club. One of the girls had to go to the cemetery to look for a fresh buried ground and then to cut through the ground with the pocket knife. Then, that girl would be officially become a member of the girls' club.

One of the girls dared to go and did what she was told. Suddenly, she was pretty scared to hang out at the cemetery and she ran, but, suddenly, she realized she forgot to take the pocket knife out from the grave. It was already very dark night; she had to return to get it. She apparently saw or felt something moving and she panicked. She quickly grabbed the pocket knife and suddenly she felt something catching her dress, she screamed in a terror. She apparently got a heart attack and slammed down on her face on the grave. Her eyes looked so frightened."

I urged Jane to tell me more ghost stories.

"Did you know that Clarke Hall used to have a fireplace in the 1st floor lobby room?"

I felt so confused and I nodded.

"By the fireplace, there used to be a rocking chair where an old woman ghost rocked the chair and combed her long hair. The old woman always stared at the fireplace."

I walked backward and I stared at Jane. "Did you mean that there was an old woman ghost sitting on the rocking chair and the rocking chair actually rocked? Is it still there today? That was so scary!" I asked and felt confused.

"I don't know. I just remembered part of the story." Jane grinned like a Cheshire cat.

DEAF PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS!!

By Olivia Mackey Desgined by Keysi Servino



http://www.gallaudetathletics.com/images/ generalnewsimages/JoMiller.jpg

Ronda Jo Miller was born on April 1 1978 in Little Falls, Minnesota; She went to Minnesota State Academy for the Deaf and played basketball with her brother since she was young.

She is a great basketball player. She played basketball for Gallaudet University. Her dream of lifetime is to

make it in Women National Basketball Association (WNBA) team.

Later, National
Women Basketball
League (NWBL) had
a tryout for WNBA.
There were 150
players from around
the U.S. NWBL
picked only 50 players
for WNBA tryout.
Ronda made it to
the WNBA tryout,



http://sportsmed.starwave.com/media/ncw/2002/0312/ photo/miller_i.jpgages/JoMiller.jpg

but she didn't make it to be on WNBA team. However, she continued to play basketball for different teams.

I met Ronda Jo Miller in person when I went to Minnesota Elite Basketball Camp. She was there for two days to teach girls to learn how to use defense skills.

She shared with us about her experience at the tryout for WNBA. She didn't give up that easily, so she went to her agent. Her agent told her that she had an offer from Denmark basketball coach. Then, Ronda went to Denmark. She did have hard time trying to understand what they said in Danish, but eventually she learned to how to communicate them and learned their language. She loved the Denmark team. Later, when Denmark played against WNBA for champion,

Denmark beat WNBA. Then, Ronda went back to America, to tryout for WNBA again and she made up to 15th place and got eliminated. Well, she never gave up and she still is playing basketball for different teams.



http://www.gallaudetathletics.com/ images/generalnewsimages/ IoMiller ing

She was a remarkable role model for deaf people because she never gave up her dream. She definitely is a great role model for all deaf people

is a great role model for all deaf people around the country.

http://www.pocanticohills.org/womenenc/millerrondajo.htm



http://www.news24.com/ News24/Olympics2004/ SATeam/0,,2-1652-1657_1556835,00.html

Terence Michael Parkin was born on December 4, 1980 in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe (South Africa). He went to Fulton College for the Deaf.

When he lived in South

Africa, he started to swim when he was 12. He used sign language to communicate with his

swimming coach. Parkin still holds the African record for 200 and 400 meter individual medley. Also, he won a silver medal for 200 meter breaststroke in 2000 Olympics.



http://www.workersforjesus.com/ dfi/857.htm